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VOL. VIII-NO. 3 4.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1898.

PRICE 2 CENTS

# IN LYNN, MASS.

Reasons for its Proletariat to Join the S. L. P.

Villified for its Principles and its Name, has Survived Every "Reform" Party Thrown as a Spoke in its Wheels, and, Crowing Steadily, Pursues its Undeterred Career.

The Lynn Section, Socialist Labor party, wishes, at this time of political activity in municipal affairs, to say a few words to the voters of Lynn. We said greetings to the 372 men who voted for our candidate for Governor and to about twice that number who voted for some of the other candidates at the late election. Many of you are not members of the Section, and we give you a cordial invitation to send in your names and become members. By a doing you will strengthen our movedoing you will strengthen our move-ent, morally and financially, and help nest, morally and financially, and help be do more effective propaganda work with both literature and speakers. The dues are the small sum of 25 cents per month. The Section is growing rapidly and every man who has become con-scious of the interests of the class to scious of the interests of the class to which he belongs will find its meetings interesting and will experience a sense of satisfaction, in knowing that he is doing his full duty by himself and by innamity, in living up to the teachings

innamity, in living up to the teachings of the Socialist Labor party.

You want to see Lynn prosperous. That city is prosperous whose people are well housed, clothed and fed, where want and misery are unknown, and where every man can get a chance to apply his labor, power and have for himself and family the full product of his toil. This condition has not been brought about by any of the parties that have won control in the past. Mr. Ramsdell and Mr. Shepherd are called good fellows by their respective admirers: we do not wish to deny it, but the question for each voter to ask himself is, who and whose interests do they represent?

self is, who and whose interests do they represent?

Do they represent the interests of the large rank and file, the muscle and the brain of our city's population? or do they represent the interests of the idle capitalist few? Are they thinking about how to provide employment for Lym's unemployed? or about riding into some high position on the backs of the hungry workers, whom they speak riddeal sounding words for during some labor trouble, then immediately after the inducers votes have put them in office, send the police to club the same workers for more trivial cause than ever before?

club the same workers for more trivial cause than ever before?

If called upon to decide between a question of shorter hours, better pay and more humane treatment of employes, or larger dividends and extension of franchise for corporations and "the public be damned," where will they be found? Capitalists are class-conscious, i. e., they are conscious of the fact, that they, with their, superabundance of the good things of life, belong to a different class from the common people, who have only their labor power as their capital. They are conscious of the fact that, because of owning and controlling the machinery of production, their class also owns and controls the workers themselves. They can give or deny employment, and if given can decide how small the fraction shall be which the workers. and if given can decide how small the fraction shall be which the worker shall receive of the wealth which he produces. Most important of all, they are conscious of the fact that the sure way for them to continue and increase in power as exploiters of labor, is to aways have control of the political, the law-making and the law-enforcing machinery. We call on the large body of the common people of Lynn to consider these things and try to become as r these things and try to become a class-conscious as their exploiters. The question is not, can he make a good speech? or is he a good fellow? The question is

WHOM DOES HE REPRESENT? No legislation that will hurt the class in control of the political power will be passed by that class, or if passed will be enforced. Hence, if you want legislation in the interests of the work-ing class, the working class must pass d enforce it themselves, by voting to power men who stand on a plat-rm of their class interests.

Into power men who stand on a platform of their class interests.

The people of Lynn and of the country are fast awakening to the grand people in the programme of the S. L. P., by the way of a united voting body of class-conscious men. Our motto, "it is easier to vote than to strike, and more effective," is gaining followers and admirers rapidly. We make that all classes of citizens must ree with us, that short hours, good ay, municipal employment of the unsployed, with debts paid and money of spend with our home merchants, mined by the way of the Socialist baland legislation, is much more to be deared in Lynn than the opposite of all this, trying to be cured but made worse. desired in Lynn than the opposite of all this, trying to be curred but made worse by strikes. Socialism is permeating all classes of society. Victims of capitalism from all walks of life are fast recognizing the fact that the government of municipalities, States and the nation, must be captured in the interests of the common people, and that neither of the old parties with their alluring baits about election time is to be trusted. None recognize the above more keenly than these old party leaders themselves. They are casting around for some way to head off the asymmet. We may expect many sops to be thrown us by them. As our trength increases we expect to see them tumble over each other, presentrength increases we expect to see am tumble over each other, present-g labor measures and catering for the abor vote. Workers of Lynn, don't be aught by any such taffy.

# "CONSIDER THE LILIES



#### GROW. THEY HOW

Possibly one of the surest ways to "get something now" is to roll up a large Socialist vote and get labor legislation from the party in power, given you simply to head off your movement. Accept with thanks, but don't be headed off. Continue to vote for the Socialist Labor party and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Another trick of our oppressors is to foster a movement which claims to be "just as good," made from the same formula "only more broad and liberal in its factics." This kind of a party is used to divide and weaken the voting

in its tactics." This kind of a party is used to divide and weaken the voting strength of the weakers and can be patied on the back, cajoled and steered by the bitterest enemies of Socialism.
This can be done either by offers of
fusion and endorsement, or by manipulation from the inside, because of its
doors being wide open for an increase of membership irrespective of whether the applicant is an honest class-con-scious Socialist or not. Such a party is destined to become the refuge of disis destined to become the related of as appointed political heelers, hair-brained reformers and labor fakirs; whose oc-cupation is gone, because the due-pay-ing membership of trade unions have decided not to contribute longer to the decided not to contribute longer to the support of fake leaders, who have denied them the right to use their most effective weapon, the ballot of the S. L. P. The statement has often been made that although the S. L. P. had a good platform and could present arguments that could not be refuted, there was a large amount of prejudice against the name, Socialism, and no advance could be made under that name. Nationalism, Populism, etc., have been the one-thing-at-a-time, stephave been the one-thing-at-a-time, step-by-step mushroom growths of reform movements, as substitutes for the clear cut scientific plan of revolutionary So-It appears that the sentiment is

changing. We have noticed that the press for the last few days has caimed a Socialist victory at Haverhill, Mass. because some candidates of a "reform" movement called the "Social Democracy" have been elected. We take this opportunity to tell the public that we do not claim the Hayerhill election as a Socialist victory. We do not wish it understood that the S. L. P. has added one vote to its count, only those votes which were cast for its own candidates which were cast for its own candidates by men who are not ashamed of the name or the tactics of the party. We wish the Haverhill "Social Democrats" success, but we wish to disclaim any connection with them; then if they are down a stick next year, our party will not get the blame. To our friends in Lynn who are now members of the "Social Democracy" we say come with us. Vote for our candidates. Help our propaganda. If you are Socialists and understand the subject, you must know propagainda. If you are socialists and understand the subject, you must know there is no compromise with wrong, or swerving from duty because of some personal dislikes. Our cause is too grand and the possibilities of the near future too sure for any worker to lag behind or to divide the movement. Join the Lynn Section of the S. L. P. and do your duty. Socialists in power would not neglect the business interests of the community. We would apply a radical cure to the cause of the depression of business, instead of fooling around trying to cure the disease by putting a little salve on an effect now and then. Steady employment and good pay would help our business interests, more than several thousand dollars spent on a carnival. "Well paid workers don't need to be coaxed to buy what they want."

We would favor vitrified brick around post-office corner only when we were sure that every workingman's home had something better than a hard-burned crust in the larder, when every fire was burning bright and

(Continued on page 2.)

# ALTGELD-TANNER.

## A Comparison of Two Dangerous Capitalist Demagues.

MURPHESBORO. Ill. Dec. 7.—
"Birds of a feather flock together."
With the object of catching the workingman's vote, ex-Gov. Altgeld, during the Pullman strike, declared he would not "use the militia against the interests of the tollers" Gov. Altgeld's successor. John R. Tanner; worked the same trick, but thought he would work it more effectively than his predecessor. When the mine owners of the Pana and Virden Districts began to import colored labor from the South. Pana and Virden Districts began to import colored labor from the South, the present Governor said, in sum and substance: "I will not use the militia against the interest of the tollers"; or, in his own words: "I will not use the militia to protect imported labor taking the places of honest citizens of Illi-nois," This flattery and humble con-descension almost unset the miners' descension almost upset the miners

descension almost upset the miners wits, the same as Gov. Altgeld's turned the heads of the Pullman strikers. At the Virden strike, it was known several days in advance that an effort would be made to land the "imported labor" in the mine stockades. It is the Governor's sworn duty to prevent mur-der and bloodshed. But, instead of forcing the miners to act as pickets about the stockade, he should have de-tailed the militia in preventing "imported labor" entering the stockade. From the neglect of duty fourteen miners were murdered by the capital-ist-hired assassins—, and their families—well, Tanner-Altgeld and the rest of the capitalist hirelings don't give two pinches of snuff what becomes of the families of these miners. But how about this labor-loving Tan-

ner protecting the "yes of the mine owners? These with him, were dear, precious lives. A few days after his ignoring the lives of these fourteen murdered miners as he would ignore the lives of fourteen cuts, he learned that the life of the President of the Virden mine was in danger. With lightening haste he ordered the militia to guard this President while entering the train from the stockade, and to escort him two hundred miles to his home in Chicago.

After the Socialists have time and

again demonstrated that the capitalists are a robber class, many of the work ing class thought it nothing but foolish talk on the part of the Socialists But when two capitalist lackeys, holding the highest offices in the gift of the little and big capitalists, put their heads together and publicly declare such to be a fact, then surely hence-forth the producers of all wealth should never doubt it.

This confession was lately made by Governors Tanner and Altgeld. Gov. Tanner in a speech said that Altgeld and his gang were a set of roboers; that they had looted the State's treasury of \$2,000,000. He proved it beyond a shadow of a doubt. A few days afterward, Gov. Altgeld in a speech replied by saying, "you're another," and he, too, proved it beyond a shadow of a doubt. They ooth told the "truth, the whole truth," and nothing but the truth."

truth."

From an incident that lately happened in Murphesboro, Ill., I am justified in this conclusion. When Tanner rode through Murphesboro, the miners unlitched his horses and pulled him themselves through slushy streets; and this is the same Tanner, who, the day after he said he would not use the militia against the interest of the miners, a reporter having called on him and expressed surprise that he should refuse to use the militia for what it was intended, answered, rais-

(Continued on page 2)

## MIND IN BODY.

# Martha Moore Avery's Reasons for Accepting Nomination to Boston School Board.

To the Socialists of Boston.

Dear Comrades:—Your communication informing me of my nomination for the School Board of Boston is received, for the honor and for the confidence in my ability to serve the party in that capacity I thank you. I herewith occupit the nomination.

Correct principles and the best methods of using them are of primal importance in preparing the girls and boys of Boston for the opportunities and responsibilities that the near future will impose upon them.

First, the recognition of the funda-Dear Comrades:-Your communica-

future will impose upon them.

First, the recognition of the fundamental principle that knowledge, not authority, must ever be the aun of life is necessary to free the pupil from the domination of the teacher.

Methods by which men have registered what knowledge has been gained—words, numbers, characters—must be learned in order to gain the modern vantage ground; in other words, the intellectual tools, developed up through the ages to work with must be the free possession of every child.

To recognize, then, to analyze and to register correctly and minutely is the full sum of education.

The Socialist Labor party, because

The Socialist Labor party, because of the knowledge of the laws of social evolution set up by economic action, is aware that the working class must be come the ruling class! that is, fraternal relationship must be established be-tween man and man, which is only another way of saying that all men must render useful service to society, not service in servile capacity to indivi-duals as the present wage-system makes imperative.

The public school system is already a long way on the road towards fitting children for future citizenship, it is founded upon principles of Democracy. Boston schools must be improved and expanded to meet rapidly changing economic conditions. No private institution can be allowed to give superior advantages; this is easy of accomplishment because, however great the plishment because, however great the resources of private persons, the public resources are vastly greater. Exclusive schools, open only to the children of the rich, would thus put to advantage all persons who were educated in them. No child of the poor should be kept from going to the best possible school, or from going to school for any of the many reasons that are now comof the many reasons that are now com-mon, and thus be placed at a disadvantage.

The necessary equipment for gaining the best advantage of school life are (after noble buildings generously furnished with modern supplies): good varieties of food, beautiful and comfortable clothing, the human body, that most necessary instrument of use to the intellectual power, kept by the bath and exercise in condition to nicely obey the mental and moral faculties.

That Boston, the Commonwealth, the Nation may have creditable citizens, these requirements must be met in the school life.

Without sufficient food, the brain-

Without sufficient food, the brainforce is not equal to the tenacity necessary to study. Boston may easily extend its cooking department to every school: while learning the art of cooking, enough food may be prepared to supply the entire school with one delicious meal each day. To be illy clothed effects detrimentally the entire range of faculties: freedom for the body and beauty is the standard in dress for both health and elegance. Our schools must see to it that justice is done to those children whose parents are unable to procure the dress neces-

sary to the establishment of useful manhood and womanhood. The whole-

sale manufacture of clothing points plainly to this supply.

Mental friction and unrest, moral degeneracy and collapse is in great measure traceable to want of proper

measure traceable to want of proper and sufficient bathing. The school must supply the facilities in order to maintain its self-respect. The odor of the average school room is pregnated with animal refuse, thrown off by respiration; this fact alone should be sufficient to convince men, who aspire to a civilized life, that the bath is a necessity in the Boston schools.

To speak of physical culture in a word is a difficult matter. What I would say is that such training as will allow the instant co-ordination of intellectual and physical force at any given piece of work: that conscious and unconscious action of all faculties shall focus at one point, is the underlying principle to be demonstrated. There is much to be done in our schools in this direction. Physical beauty and grace of movement is the natural wesult of health. By the introduction of the knowledge attained in this department of science we may duction of the knowledge attained in this department of science we may establish the health of our children rather than, as now, undermining it by our crude demonstration of our lack of knowledge.

knowledge.

The Socialist Labor party demands the abolition of the contract system on all public works. The positive side of this proposition is that a commission be created under which must be done all work of construction and repairing. A commission that shall be composed of men who have a practical knowledge of the work required, not a board of sinicures. The spoils system, which is consequent upon the capitalist sysis consequent upon the capitalist sys-tem, is impossible of abolition until the working class becomes the ruling class. Then and not until then will politics be taken from the schools of Boston. I remember, too, the demands of the So-cialist Labor, party that the educacialist Labor party that the educa-tional system be extended to the University. In the event of my election versity. In the event of my election is shall do my best to move toward this end along with the advances indicated by this letter which. I trust, correctly estimate the aspiration of Boston Socialists who are guided to their high task by the white light of science and the warm heart of love and devotion the warm heart of love and devotion to the children of our beloved city.

Fraternally,
MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 14.—After a severe struggle, the Socialist Labor party of this city elected yesterday the Cigarmaker Moritz Ruther Alderman for the 3rd Ward. Comrade Ruther polled 387 votes, and wins with a plurality of 95 votes. The Socialist Labor party candidate for Alderman at Large polled 1,000, and Comrade A. Buckland, the party's candidate for Mayor, 400 votes.

In Holyoke, the S. L. P. went into

Mayor, 400 votes.

In Holyoke, the S. L. P. went into the election in 1891 for the first time; it then polled 44 votes. Undismayed by this trifling result the organization returned year after year to the strife, coming out with an ever higher poll.

More and more local candidates were coming out with an ever higher poll. More and more local candidates were set up. The party's growth drove the Democrats and Republicans together in 1894 and Ruther was defeated by their combined strength, their candidate receiving 327 and he 250 votes. That year, however, the S. L. P. Councilman for the Ward was elected. After the new chartering of the city and the reapportionment of the Wards, Ruther was nominated by the S. L. P. for Alderman at Large; he their polled 1,408 votes. Last year he was again nominated for the 3rd Ward; in that struggle, the capitalist candidate got through with a majority of only 92 votes. Finally, this year, victory crowned our efforts.

# THE VOTE.

### Further Official Returns from Several States.

Official Figures from Washington Conform its Magnificent Maiden Total of 1,323-Pennsylvania's Loss of Yote Through Barefed Election Frauds-Wisconein Increases Silghtly-Corrected Returns from Rhode Island.

# Pennsylvania Official Returns.

The vote of Pennsylvania for the head of the ticket (J. Mahlon Barnes) is 4,318. Below is the vote by countles for this year and 1897:

County:	1808.	1897.
Adams	951	8
Allegheny	4	2,148
		17
BedfordBerks	378	117
Blair	. 100	72
Bradford	0	24
Butler	54	28 13
Cambria	103	90
Cambria		1
Carbon	CONTRACTOR WITH	27
Chester Clarion	. 28	13
Clearfield	141	101
Clearfield	A COUNTY OF THE LIFE	13
Columbia	11 11 2 10	10
Crawford		11
Cumberland	. 4	15
Delaware' Elk Erie	: 8	15
Erie	41	47
Fayette	. 37	20
Forrest	• •••	1
Franklin		3
Green Huntington		P. 18 18 4
Indiana	· 'iô	10
Jefferson	. 0	. 8
Juniata		120
Lancaster	28	19
Lawrence	_ ************************************	15
Lebigh	52	11
Luzerne	. 226	180
Lycoming	. 49	180 136 24
McKean	48	33
Miffin		. 2
Munroe	102	26
Montgomery	. 102	70
North Hampton	. 30	33
Montour North Hampton North Umberland Perry	. 138	325
Philadelphia	. 996	1,498
Philadelphia	. 8	1
Schuykill	228	134
Schuykill	. 1	
Summerset	•	11
Susquahanna	5	12
Susquahanna		
Union Venango Warren	: "6	1 8
Warren	. 5	7
Washington	40000	56
Wayne West Moreland	253	252
Wyoming		2
York	. 40	36
Total	.4,318	5,048

# Washington - Official Returns,

The vote of the State of Washington for the head of the State ticket (Young, Supreme Court) is 1,323. This is the State's first Socialist vote. Below is the vote by counties:

dams	7	Mason	800
sotin	5	Okanogan	82
hehalis	29	Pacific	9
lallam	43	Pierce	10
larke	33	San Juan	800
olumbia	9	Skaglt	•
owlitz	13	Skamania	SEA.
ouglas	7	Snohowish	all e
ranklin	- 6	Spokane	1000
arfield		Stevens	and the
sland		Thurston	883
efferson		Wahkiakum	
dng	150	Walla Walla	B
	200	Whatcom	90
Citsap	10	Whitman	200
Illitas	57	Yakima	84
lickitat		1 HKIMH	220
ewis	29	Totals 1	90

# Wisconsin Official Returns.

The vote of Wisconsin for the head. of the ticket (Riese, Governor) is 1,477. At the previous election, 1896, Matchett-received 1,314 votes.
Out of the 70 counties in the State, Riese polis a vote in 66. These are:

dams	2	Marinette .
shland	25	Marquette .
turon	6	Milwaukee
Baron	10	Monroe
Brown	19	Oconto
Buffalo	4	Onelda
Burnette	12	Oneida Ontagamie
'alumet	8	Ozaukee
hipawa	4	Pepin
lark	- 5	Pierce
olumbia	4	Polk
rawford		Portage
	17	Price
Dane	99-9	Racine
Dedge		Richland
Door	-1	Dook
Jougias	01	Rock St. Croix Sauk
Junn		ot. Croix
au Clair	4	Sauk
lorence		Sawyer
on du Lac		Shawano
reene	- 5	Sheboygan
reen Lake	12	Taylor Trempeleau
owa	5.	Trempeleau
efferson	8	Vilas
uneau	8	Walworth
Cenosba	- 6	Washburn
Lewaunee	6	Washington
a Crosse	6	Waukesha
MARCHANICATED AND CONTRICTOR OF THE ASSESSMENT	118089	The state of the s

Total ......1,477 In order to accommodate comrades who In order to accommodate comrades who wish to subscribe to two or more of the party's organs, we have made arrangements for reduced rates as follows: THE PEOPLE (50c.) and the "Tocsin" (50c.) both for Stc. a year; THE PEOPLE and the "Class Struggle" ("New Charter") (50c.) both for Stc. a year; or all three (at regular rates \$1.50) for \$1.20 a year.

These offers will remain in force until withdrawn by notice in these columns,

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential) ..... in 1897 (Presidential)... 

(n 1897......55,673

Children who read my lay, This much I have to say: Each day and every day Do what is right! Right things in great and small; Then though the sky should fall, Sun, moon and stars, and all, You shall have light!

### A LEADING CASE.

Much of the space in this issue is taken up with the "Seidenberg Spectre." Let none imagine "such trade union matters too trivial" to deserve so much notice: it is the voice of wisdom that sounds through the Scriptural warning: "They who neglect small things shall be wholly undone." Neither let any turn away in disgust from such "dirty trade union affairs"; as well might the anatomist be a closet man, and, feeling nausea at the foulness of the human body, refuse to handle the decomposing organ.

The trade union movement is an integral part of the Social Question. It is, in the anatomy of the Labor Movement, a navel string, fruitful of good, and yet capable of throttling that which it is meant to feed. It has to be reckoned with; and, to be reckoned with, it must be understood.

To all those whom the spirit moves to go out into the present Social Wilderness, the pioneers and apostles of a New Civilization, every line in the long article "The Seidenberg Spectre" is earnestly commended. The tale it unfolds will enlighten, though it may disenchant. To appropriate its lessons is to secure no mean staff in treading the thorny path that stretches out before them. It is a "leading case" demonstrating the timeliness, wisdom, urgent necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in our movement in America.

## THE HAVERHILL INCIDENT.

A party-earrying the word "Socialist" as part of its name, and with a platform taken substantially from that of the Socialist Labor party-, has recently sprung up in Haverhill, Mass. and virtually carried the city, electing its Mayor and several other municipal offices. A stranger, unacquainted with men and things in this country, would, if a capitalist, take alarm, and, if a Socialist, be filled with joy at the occurrence. Both would have been wrong in this particular instance: indeed, the capitalist class, through its press, has shown every thing but alarm; while the Socialists throughout the land have been filled with everything but joy.

The official name of the victorious Haverhill party, as well as its Socialist platform, is a piracy committed by a political adventurers, who have for some time been trying to be wafted into notoriety and office. They used every "reform" movement that had come along, and finally appeared in the paint and feathers of Populism, preaching all the absurdities and indulging in all the tinsel of that movement. Success for their sordid ambition seemed certain, but the bubble burst, and adventurers were once more

Long before the tide of Populism had ebbed in the West, it dropped from its high promises in the East, Massachusetts particularly, and there remained above the waters the Socialist Labor party alone,-growing out of small be ginnings, radiating in all directions, winning friends by its soundness and integrity, overthrowing foes by its vigor. The Haverhill coterie of political adventurers promptly changed coats. The word "Socialism," thitherto succeed at as as un-American, the Socialist platform, thitherto denounced as preposterous, nad shown to have that in them that none of the movements that had come up seemed to possess. They adopted both its name and platform (although in Haverhill itself they go by two or three other and less offensive names) and, possessed of the necessary low cunning, they succeeded in drawing to themselves a sufficient foi-

feathers; that, indeed, they are of the common genus of "reform" adventur ers,-all that is now made clear enough by their post-election utterances, and will be made still clearer in the near future to those who yet can not see. To those with eyes, however, the character of the Haverhill "Democratic Socialist," "Social Democratic," "Independent Citizens Reform," etc., etc., party have for some time been known Three facts some time ago stamped it what they are.

In the first place, Mr. James F. Carev, one of the leaders, and elected last year Councilman, is, by the unanimous accord of his Democratic and Republican colleagues, forthwith made President of the body. Democrats and Republicans may not know much, but they surely have the instinct of all animals they can tell whom to trust and who endangers their existence. They scented safety in Mr. Carey. A Social ist never could have accomplished the feat that Mr. Carey dil, a Socialist never would have had do tinction, and, thereby increased power bestowed upon him by the politicians of Capital.

The second fact attested to the uner ringness of the scent of those capitalist politicians. Barely a few months in office, when a bill turned up for an appropriation of \$15,000 for an Armory. Mr. Carey voted for it, and his "Socialist organization" allowed the act to go by unreproved, did not demand his prompt resignation for such treason to the working class!

The third fact preceded the second and was preparatory thereto: Mr. Carey withdrew from the Socialist La bor party, of which he was a member, and on whose platform he was elected; and thus freed his hands for the peculiar "reforms" that he had in mind.

In view of all this the mystery is explained of the joy of the capitalist press at the success of the Haverhill "Socialists": it is in the interest of capitalism, particularly at this season of sound Socialist growth, to seek either to smirch the name of Socialism or cause the American proletariat to be decoy-ducked away from the S. L. P. camp whither they are evidently tending. In the latter case, the light ning will be run into the ground, a successful bogus Socialist party would be a valuable political lightning-rod; in the former ease, the workingmen may be so disgusted at the treason or in capability of "Socialist" officers as wholly to throw up the sponge of re sistance.

But neither case will happen. The vigorous repudiation of the "Democra tie Socialism" of Haverhill on the part of the S. L. P. will break the lightning in two, and will also free the S. L. P of all responsibility for the pranks and the wrongs of the Haverhill victorious candidates. Eventually, if not sooner. and starting with Haverbill itself, the proletariat will realize that its party must be a party, not of irresponsible political pirates, but the well-knit So cialist Labor party of the land.

The 32nd and 33rd Assembly Districts, Branch of Section New York, will have its first lecture of the season at Sylver-Hall, 119th street and Second avenue, Sunday, Dec. 18, 8 p. m., with Arthur Keep as the speaker.

Comrade Thos. E. Hickey, of Brook lyn, will visit Philadelphia on December 17 and 18, and will address two meetings—one, at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria streets, on the evening of Saturday, the 17th. and the other on Sunday evening, the and the other on Sunday evening, the asth, at Central Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. The State tour of Comrade Hickey is now being arranged, and will be published in THE DEORIE for some as completed. PEOPLE as soon as completed.

## Atgeld-Tanner.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing his index finger at right angle with h. cheek of duplicity: "Why, don't you know, young man, we have three ance that may arise in this strike?
Don't you know that fifty soldiers with
five gattling guns can clean out 5,000
strikers?"

But in justice to these miners, this degrading act was not originated by them, but by the labor fakirs. Though it has only 4,000 population, stiff it is infested with the labor fakir, who unite the tollers against the capitalists in a strike, but divide them against the capitalists at the heller box divide them. talists at the ballot box—divide them into two capitalist parties, the Democratic and Republican.

C. R. DAVIS.

## In Lynn, Mass.

(Continued from page 1.)

every child and mother was singing with contentment. Bring about such conditions in our city and the business interests of Lynn will take care of themselves. Once more we call upon the people of Lynn to lay aside preju-dice and to think and act with the only party which has got a common-sense programme for the administration of affairs, by voting for all the candidates of the Socialist Labor party and by becoming members of the Lynn Section. Yours for Liberty and Happiness,

LYNN SECTION, S. L. P.

office.

That the leaders of the misled Haverhill workingmen, who voted them into office, are no Socialists; that they have only caught a few phrases with which they strut about like the Jackdaw in the fable with the stolen peacock

# LITHOGRAPHERS, ORGANIZE!

In THE PEOPLE of October 30, the undersigned organization published a call headed "Lithographers, Attention." The statement of facts and principles unde and the plan of organization out-lined therein, have since met with ad-verse criticism. It is said that there is no need of improvement and organization in Lithography; that the organization proposed by us is impracticable; that the interests of capital and labor ARE identical; and that the introduction of inventions gives the workers more employment, especially in lithography. In addition, our membership is charged with a belief in the efficacy of the trust; and a disregard for the political and religious beliefs of our opponents. This organization welcomes is no need of improvement and organi-This organization welcomes such criticism, as-it gives the organization an opportunity to propagate its plans and principles.

That there is a need of improvement in lithography will be apparent upon examination of the list of strikes given elsewhere in this article; and upon recollection of the many complaints of bad conditions heard on all sides. That there is need of an organization com-posed of all branches, is apparent from the failure of the most recent of those strikes (the artists and feeders); and the presence of large numbers of unorganized. A few years ago, the Tarlff Committee of the National Lithog-raphers' Association (Employers), rapaers Association (Employers), stated that the number of persons em-ployed at lithography in this country, was 17,502. Say 7,000, or 40 per cent. of them cannot be organized, on account of non-sympahty, or peculiarity of employment, are the other 10,000 organized? Every well-informed lithographer knows that large numbers of artists (both commercial and theatrical), engravers, designers, stone-grinders, embossers, and even many feeders, transferers, proofers, and pressmen, not to mention girls and women, do not belong to any trade organization what ever. He knows, furthermore, that there is no form of organization uniting the branches best organized-the feeders and the printers; or, uniting those branches and the labor movement in general; or uniting the national organizations of those branches and "The International Federation of Lithographers," To say, under the foregoing circ instances, that there is no need of imprevement and organiza-tion in lithography, is to betray either an ignorance of facts, or, a willful determination to utter falsehoods regarding them. The same may be said also of the criticism of our plan of organization; for every well informed lithog-rapher knows that that plan is in practical operation in Europe to-day. In substantiation of this assertion

we refer every lithographer to "The Report of the First International Congress of Lithographers," held in London, in 1895. On page 13 of that report appears the report of the delegates from Germany, the Mother of Lithog raphy. From this delegates' report we learn of the "Trade Society of the Graphic Arts, of Workmen and Work-women of Germany, having branches in 129 towns, with over 4,700 members, The Society comprises nine various branches, or craft, as follows: lithographers, printers, colletype printers stone grinders, stampers, or embosier (male or female), zinc printers, copper plate printers, stereotypers, and wall-paper printers." On page 15, the same delegates' report, is this statement "We stand firmly on the basis of the modern Labor Movement"; in other words, they are Socialists. Austria. France, Switzerland, Italy, and England, also report organizations uniting all or many branches in one society: while Austria, Italy, and some societie of France, are, along with Germany outspoken advocates and adherents of the Socialist Labor parties of their respective countries. All these societies have no trouble in uniting and pro-moting the interests of all branches. The numerical strength of their membership is constantly increasing; while the economic condition of their membership is gradually improving. Thus we see that the plan of uniting various branches in one society; and, in turn, affiliating that society with the lithographic societies of Europe through "The International Federation of Lithographers" and the Modern Labor Movement through the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will not end in dis-& Labor Alliance, will not end in disruption and disaster as our critics con-tend it will. On the contrary, since there is no such superb organization of lithography in this country, as there is in the Socialist countries of Europe, we are justified in stating that the impracticable plan is not the one we propose, but the one that has been in vogue in this country prior to the birth of this organization. All of the organizations represented in the above-mentioned congress, are, like the organizations of this country, composed of employés, for protective and beneficial purposes. If our critics are correct in assuming that the interests of capital and labor are identical, then why are not these organizations mutual benefit organizations? Why do they protect the employe against the employer? Or, on the other hand, why do they (the em-ployes) not join their employers' asso-

clations and seek protection and benefits there?

That the interests of capital and labor are not identical has been re-peatedly shown in strikes and other forms of combined resistance in lithography in this country. We refer to: The Printers' Shorter Day Strike, Phil-adelphia. 1886; Transferers' Strike against employment of girls, Buffalo, 1891; Engravers' Strike, for same rea-son, Cincianati, 1892; Artists' General Son, Clichman, 1892; Artists General Strike for abolition of piece-work, reg-ulation of apprentices, minimum wage, payment of time and a half for over-time and reduction of weekly hours, New York, 1896; Feeders Strikes, three in umber, for increased wages, New York, 1897-98; and many small strikes of pressmen, proofers, etc., for mini-mum wage, New York, during the past two years. Also the abandoned at-tempt to introduce the teaching of art lithography at the Drexel and Pratt Institutes, Philadelphia and Brooklyn respectively, by the employers, who respectively. by the employers, who imply the property of the

that met with the quiet and determined opposition of the transferers. Thus we see, from this open and diplomatic use of the compulsion of organization, that the interests of capital and labor are not identical. And, since the profits of capital must be realized by the exploitation of labor, since in other words, the employer's gain is the employer's the employer's gain is the employe's loss, the interests of capital and labor will not be identical as long as capitalism prevails. If this is not so, then what reason can be given for striking for shorter work days; and against girls and boys in the transfer and en-gravers' room; and plece-work in the

artists' room? The old sophism that those strikes were undergone for the benefit of the ENTIRE craft is ridiculous, in view of the fact that the most powerful part of the craft (the employers) vehemently protested against being "benefited" that manner. That this is true, will be soon demonstrated once more; as the employers are again organizing for the purpose of bringing about "much needed reforms.

The exploitation of labor by capital is rendered easier by the introduction of new inventions, which permit of the sub-division and intensification of labor, and, consequently, decrease the demand for labor, or, in other words, increase the demand for employment, If, as our critics contend, inventions create a demand for labor, why are the organizations of this country and Europe especially striving, by means of strikes, for shorter work-days; and why do they find it necessary to aid the unemployed by means of out-ofwork benefits, traveling loans, employ ment bureaus, etc.? One would think, if the argument is valid, that the demand for labor is so great that the work-day ought to be lengthened, in-stend of shortened!

Again, why, if their contention is true, are there from 3 to 5 millions of unemployed in this country—the coun-try of invention? And why doesn't that number decrease, instead of in-crease from year to year? The sweeping declaration that workingmen have nothing to fear from inventions, flatly refuted by the opposition shown by transferers, proofers, and other workingmen, to the introduction of inventions. Every informed person know that they endeavor to render such inventions impracticable and worthless. This organization is in pos session of facts that demonstrate truth of the above in the case of two hthographic inventions.

Now let our critics show us, a lithographic organization that demands lengthening of the work-day; that offers lithographers prizes for in-creased outputs; that wants boys and girls employed; that favors the teaching of art and other lithography-all in order to meet the demand for labor due inventions-and then we'll capiulate. Let them also show how marvelously quick the unemployed are disappearing in the U.S. with the advent of new inventions, and then we'll capitulate again.

The use of inventions in industry demands large capital for their purchase and operation. This capital is very often not possessed by single indivi-duals or partnerships. Stock corpora-tions only can meet the financial requirements. These stock companies have thus become an economic necessity. Morever, these stock corpora-tions are often formed of a number of individual firms or separate partner ships; who, through their corporate of ganization, are enabled to close super-flous factories, save useless clerical and other labor, and, in many ways, re duce the cost of manufacture; or, in other words, demonstrate the economic value of co-operation. To oppose such corporations is to deny their necessity and value; and to evince reactionary and injurious public spirit. Such corporations are inevitable steps in industrial evolution; and it is the duty of every thinking man to see that the good they accomplish. invention and combination. dounds to the benefit of society and not of their capitalist stockholders. not of their capitalist stockholders. This can only be accomplished by making them social, instead of capitalist property. In that way will the exploitation of labor for profit end. Our opponents do not take this view of the matter. They say that Protection or Free-Trade will break the trust. They say this despite the fact that the trus proven an economic necessity of economic value. They say this despite the fact that Free-Trade England and Protection Germany alike present the same capitalist phenomena that this country does; and that, consequ their remedy is no remedy at all. Now, since we believe the views of our opponents are injurious, reactionary and false, are we not justified in showing them no regard? Is it an evidence of them no regard? Is it an evidence of sanity or sincerity to avow a high re-gard for doctrines one believes fatal to social progress? No; of course not; hence, we cheerfully plead guilty to the charge that we have no regard for the political yiews of our opponents. As for the religious beliefs of our opponents, As for the religious beliefs of our opponents we have nothing to do with them. This organization welcomes Christian, Jew. Buddhist. Confucian, with the same spirit of solidarity. As we have never uttered the contrary, in this or any other document issued by our organization, we charge our critics with a deliberate intention to create a religious prejudice against us. , He who pleads for religious rights, ought to be careful to be religious, i. e., truthful and honest, himself first. This our critics do not do, hence their plea for religious belief is hypocrisy and fraud, and deliberate malicousness. Lithog-raphers, a few earnest words, in con-clusion. If you would know what we are, read Socialist literature. We will send you such literature upon com-

munication with us. Join our organization, also, in the end. With fraternal greeting.

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### Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan-1 hope that after all the troubles between Labor and Capital, at Pana, Virden, Hazleton, Cleveland, etc., people will act sensibly. Uncle Sain-Amen.

B. J. - This is just the time to enforce

the idea of arbitration.
U. S.—What?
B. J.—I mean compulsory arbitra-

U. S.-Worse yet. B. J.-Would you have employers and employés fall together by the ears

eternally and keep the whole country in commotion? U. S .- Not 1. B. J.-Why, then, not arbitrate? U. S.-Because there is nothing to

arbitrate: and, if there were, arbitra-tion would be no good. B. J. (impatiently)-Do you mean to with those bloody-handed em-

ployers? U. S.—Not II B. J.—Are they not grasping, grind-

ing reprobates?
U. S.-Most assuredly.
B. J.-Then there IS something to ar-

U. S.-Who produces all wealth? B. J.-Labor. U. S .- Has any of the capitalists con

cerned in these labor troubles ever a stroke of useful work? B. J .- Not a stroke

U. S .- And yet millions upon millions

are in their possession?

B. J.-Wrongfully, for that reason we

should have arbitration.

U. S.—Are they entitled to anything?

B. J .- To not a thing! -Who is entitled to it all? B. J.-Why, we, the workers, of

ourse. U. S.—And yet you think there is something to arbitrate? Is there any thing to arbitrate between a footpat

and the robbed?

B. J.-No. U. S.-To offer arbitration is to condone crime. There is either justice in robbery or there is none. Either an employer may skin his workers all he can, or skinning must be stopped alto-gether. There is no middle way.

B. J.-Granted; but even so, would

not arbitration relieve the situation some?

I'. S .- Not a bit.

B. J.-Would it not prevent excessive skinning? U. S.-Not a particle.

U. S.—Not a particle.
B. J.—Suppose a Board of Arbitrators finds that a company is doing good business, and that the reason it gives for reducing wages is false—
U. S.—What then?

B. J. hesitates long -You seem to have str

snag, ch' B. J.-Then the Board would give decision and condemn the compan U. S.—And the company might.

the decision framed over the me "Words; words, words," B. J.-Would it mean nothing else U. S.—Nothing else. The Boucould not compel the Company operate its plant. If the Company wanted, it could shut down and start its workers because the could shut down and start its workers because the could shut down and start its workers because the could be companied to the c its workers into submission; and i

they would come back and sne for work, and the Company would trium "condemnation" by the Board or condemnation. B. J.—Is there, then, no way to so force the decision of the Board?
U. S.—None whatever against the Company or capitalist: a decision against the workers could be enforced the capitalists hold to-day the Government with its military and ment with its military and Courthese can always be used to aggrave the situation of the toller and enforcis

upsetting the system of private preperty in the means of preduction, B. J.—Then upset the system! U. S. That is the only thing to de

arbitral decisions against them, they will not be used against the

ployer, and could not be used with

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# HE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

y a few years ago, when, bad as swere, the condition of the cigar-ers and its unions in this city was ster than it now is, and, a conference some Officers of the International also being called here to see what also be done to improve matters, one of the conferees, who suggested that the label be withheld from all firms that did not adhere to the Union's rule, was mobbed. His suggestion ell-nigh onsidered as down-right treason "because," as one of the holders of "long-filler erated holders of "long-filler among the Label Committee put "long-filler what firm is there that we could ant the lebel to?" The man was ht. His and his fellows' alarm for Label Committee job attests to the that the shop hardly exists in New York where a strike could not be justified under the union rules. Essentially the same state of things, only in an aggravated degree, prevails to-day The Seidenberg, factory was, and con nes to be, no exception to the rule why was IT chosen and at that particular season. March of this year? The answer to the "why?" will be found in the answer to the question, How was strike conducted and under what

THE CASE SKETCHED On February 10 of this year the honeer Cigarmakers' Union, Socialist Pioneer (Igarmakers Chion, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance No. 141, was erganized at 98 Avenue C in this city out of men who refused, either to con-tinue in, or to Join a body whose pererse leaders were reducing the bene fits to be derived from a labor organi-gation, while, at the same fime, they were increasing, the burdens of the rank and file by a shower of extra as-sessments, and higher dues, together with higher salaries for themselves. The new organization was founded amid the wild yells and protests of Rudolph Modest of No. 90, David Heimerdinger, Brown, and some ten other approved labor fakirs of the Interantional Union, and notorious ene-mies of the Socialist Labor party, who were present and threatened, then and there, to smash the new Union by striking in the first shop where the Pioneers should appear. Several of the charter members of the Pioneers' worked at Seidenberg's; they promptly carried on an agitation in the shop; before long their membership there had risen to thirty-one. This was the status of things when, on Monday morning, March 14, the Pioneers, going to their work, suddenly ran up against the International Union pickets, who, with Isaac Bennett as leading man. blandly informed them that the shor (See Documents III was on strike. and IV.) The Pioneers asked "why?" they were told "against a reduction of wages"; they were astonished at that, laying heard nothing about a "reduc-tion" when they left the shop the Saturday previous. They declared saturday previous. They declared their willingness to aid in resisting a reduction, if there were any, but they asked why they had not been con-sulted, being a bona organization; why they had been ignored; etc., etc. (Docunion. IV J. Unable to get any satis-factory but only shuffling answers, and, being selzed with a vague sense of foul play, they decided to enter the shop anyhow and find out. There they found out that, with the exception of their own floor, indeed the whole fac-tory was out on strike. Hurried consul-tations were held, and they appointed a committee to go to the strikers' meet ing, ascertain the cause of the strike, and, if found to be on a matter of wages, to offer the Pioneers' assitance and co-operation. At the meeting they again encountered Isanc Bennett. He was presiding. He refused them a hearing eDoc. 111.), although many of the strikers wanted to hear them; and, denouncing them as "scabs," Bennett baumered them down and out of the meeting. The Pioneers then sought in-formation elsewhere. By some of the strikers they were told the strike was for higher wages (Docs, II, and VIII.); by others they were bluntly told it was against themselves; and still others adagainst themselves; and still others admitted frankly they knew not what the strike was about. In this confusion, the Pioneers walked out of the shop within an hour of having entered it, having in the Interval done not a stroke of work; never returned to it (Doc. IV.); and fell back upon their own organization for instructions. At a special meeting, held on the 18th of the same month, their Union adopted resolutions reviewing the situation and asking D. A. 49. S. T. & L. A., with which they are affiliated, to call a mass which they are affiliated, to call a mass meeting of the strikers to ascertain the facts (Doc. I.). The meeting asked for was called for the very next day at Bohemian Hall. Besides advertising it prominently in the "Volkszeitung." It was gdvertised by over 1,000 handbills, containing the resolutions of the 18th, thoroughly distributed among the strikers. At that meeting not one of the strikers appeared: Isaac Benbett had ordered them not to attend. Despite that, the Pioneers contined out of the shop. On Monday, two days Despite that, the Pioneers contined out of the shop. On Monday, two days later, the strike was "settled." The demand for higher wages, upon the promises of which the "Spanish workers" had been invelghed into striking. was abandoned; not a cent higher wages was obtained by any of the sirkers:—but quite a shower of dues and initiation fees was cropped by the international Union, and THE PIONEERS WERE EXCLIDED FROM THE SHOP (Decs. II. and VIII.).

The strike started on March 14 and

The strike started on March 14 and The strike started on March 14 and saded on the 21. Beginning with A DAY BEFORE the strike started, and dogn to the day it ended. Isaac Bentett raved against the Alliance men as "Cabs": they were "scabbing" BEFORE the shop was on strike; they were "scabbing" when they went. Monday norming the 14th into the scabbing" when they w morning, the 14th, into

stop to find out; they were "scabbing" when they were sitting idle in their homes, and not a dog or cat was in the shop, the whole place being locked up. The "Committee of No. 90"—which will presently step upon the scene—shrugging its shoulders as to Bennett's charging its property of the property of charging its shoulders as to Bennett's charging the Pioneers with "scabbing" before the shop was on strike and afterwards, when they were not in the shop, sought, on May 31, before the National Executive Committee, to justify Bennett's calling the Pioneers "scabs" and, therefore, not receiving

March 14, on the technical ground that "it was a Union principle with which only practical trade unionists were familiar, and which learned men, such as Editors, could not comprehend." that if a shop is on strike any man who goes into the shop, especially if warned by the pickets, is looked upon as a "scab," This principle, thus sweepingly put, is false: One thing it is when men whether members of a bona fide or ganization or not, who are strangers in a shop, brush by strikers' pickets and enter the shop, whatever the pretext may be; and another thing, however it is when men, members of a bona fide organization and at work in a shop. are one-fine morning, without previous notice or consultation, suddenly informed that their shop "has been declared on strike against a reduction." refuse to accept the statement of what to them are FOREIGN AUTHORI-TIES, and go into the shop to ascertain the truth for themselves. The former may be; and another thing, however, it There is only one circumstance under which in the latter case, the term in the latter case, the is hurled at such men, to wit, is hurled at such men, to wit, seab' when the organization that uses the term declares war against the organi zation whose members it thus seeks to \*tigmatize;-in other words, WHEN THE STRIKE IS AGAINST THE OTHER ORGANIZATION.

Nor does the force of this argument escape the officers of No. 90. In they admit its correctness by the tenacity with which they insist that "nobody knew" there were Pioneers at Seidenberg's when the strike was de-The Committee of No. 90 so insisted before the N. E. C., on May 31, and an other officer of the Union so declared it (Doc. VII.). Granted, for the sake of argument, that this was so. Then Bennett found out his mistake, or lack of information, when, on the morning of March 14, his pickets en-countered the Pioneers going to work certainly was notice enough, then, was the Pioneers' Commitrefused admittance and a hearing by him?!?!

### CONFIRMATORY CIRCUM-STANCES.

Two other circumstances combine to demonstrate that the strike at Seiden-berg's was actually against the Alliance

On Friday evening, March 25, Isaac Bennett being present at the regular meeting of the 28th Assembly District Branch, S. L. P., of which he was then a member, and the Seidenberg strike being under discussion, he was there asked, in full meeting, this question:

"Is it true that you have been going around declaring that the only object of the activity of certain members of the party in D. A. 49 of the K. of L. was to give Comrade Sanial a job on the 'K. of L. Journal'?'

The witness of his having done so Isaac Bennett around, saw him, and brazenly an-

swered: "Yes, it is true; and it is so; that was your only object,"-and more to the

same effect. This ignoble interpretation of the arduous and valuable work of party members in the K. of L. has been the interpretation that, for nearly three years, every labor fakir and foe of the S. L. P. has been howling over and harping upon from one end of the coun-try to the other. It is unnecessary to refute it, least of all is it here the place to go into that. Yet, what does the fact of Bennett's taking up that cry during the strike mean, and thus assailing men all of whom, at least yet, had neither directly nor indirectly taken their stand on the strike; men, who, at the time he was taking up the ery, did not even know that such a strike was on? The second of the two circumstances above referred to as combining with this one to demonstrate that the Seidenberg strike was actually against the Alliauce, will help

to answer the question.

From the inception of the strike, and all along in his declarations. Isaac Bennett has laid much stress upon "the Pioneers having, under stress upon "the Pioneers having, under the guidance of Seldenberg's Superintendent Pisco, organized into their union the suspend-ed or expelled members of the cigar-ettemakers.". What is the sense of the charge?

The cigarettemakers, working at Sei

The cigarettemakers, working at Seidenberg's, composed a sister Local Alliance of the Ploneers. It was represented in the then D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation), while the Pioneers are represented in D. A. 49. On the very Monday when the strike started. March 14, the report in the "Volkszeitung" of the meeting of D. A. 1, that had taken place on Sunday, the day be fore, stated that a "Special Committee of this Cigarettemakers' Union "was granted the floor and complained that D. A. 49 and L. A. 141 (the Pioneers) had organized its suspended members into an L. A. and they had been recog-nized by Superintendent Pisco." At their first meeting upon that. March 17 the Pioneers appointed a Committee to the cigarettemakers to demand that the false charge be retracted. (1) the following meeting of the Pioneers their Committee reported that the Cigarettemakers' Union denied all knowledge of any such communication to D. A. 1; their delegates had made to D. A. 1; their delegates had made no such report; they had appointed no Committee to make any such com-plaint; and THAT BOHM. THE SEC-RETARY OF D. A. 1. MUST HAVE MADE ANOTHER MISTAKE. Not satisfied with any such explanation, the Pioneers ordered their Committee back with instructions to insist men the Ploneers ordered their Committee back with instructions to insist upon a retraction. (2) At the following meeting of the Pioneers, no retraction having yet appeared in the reports of D. A. I, they ordered their Committee to again repair to the Cigarettemakers' and say that, if the retraction was not made at the very next Sunday meeting of D. A. I. charges would be preferred against them before the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. (3) At the next Sunday meeting of D. A. I the Cigarettemakers' Union retracted the charge, saying that "the report made by a Committee, according to which it was alleged that D. A. 49 had organized

17 of their expelled members into the

(1) Pioneers' minutes. March 17. (2) Pioneers' minutes. March 24. (3) Pioneers' minutes, March 31.

Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, was false, and had not been authorized by the Union." (1)

Who were the "Committee" that had

made the false report to D. A. 1? To this day, it has not been possible to ascertain their names. Did such a "Com-mittee" ever exist? If so, who manu-factured it?

The facts in the case are that, one day, among a batch of applicants for membership to the Pioneers, there there were 17 expelled or suspended mem bers of the Cigarettemakers'. Before their admission, the fact was discover ed and they were rejected. Not yet having any "application cards," the Pioneers had been using their "membership cards" as such. Thus the names of these 17 men DO appear on 17 Pioneer "member cards." But D. A. 49 has the stamp system of dues, AND NOT A STAMP APPEARS ON ANY OF THOSE 17 CARDS, thus proving that none of those 17 men was ever admitted to membership. Despite repeated explanations on this head. and thoroughly understanding the mat-ter. Isaac Bennett has been using those cards, which, so far from proving his point, attest, by the absence of dues-stamps, to the fact that the men never were admitted, and he has gone about seeking to hoodoo the unguarded with such "proofs" even after the official retraction by the Cigarettemakers' Union

#### THE CONSPIRACY

The conspiracy against the Pioneers was elaborate. A cloud in the eyes of the public and of Alliance organizations themselves was to be raised over D.  $\Lambda$ . 49, with whom the Pioneers were affiliated; the scabbish act of tak ing up expelled members of sister bodies was to be imputed to them; to pile on the agony over the D. A. that had dared to encroach upon what the fakir Officers of the International Union look upon as their special field to fish in, ignoble purposes had to be imputed to active party members, even if by so doing even Comrade Sanial. wholly disconnected from the whole them, into the mire. And above all scabbishness was, under all circum-stances, to be fastened upon the Pioneers themselves. When the plan of the strike was being hatched, they, a bona fide Union, known to be in Scidenberg's shop, were kept wholly in the dark, and thus a net was spread to catch them where, under the pretense "union technicality," they could be ade out "scabs" in the eyes of the unthinking; and to give greater show of truth to the charge, the fakirs stood back, but the man picked out to lead in the dirty work and thus inflict a blow upon the whole New Trade Union-ist movement, aye, upon the party itself, was one who had long been considered an adversary of the Interna-tional Union's fakirs, an upholder of New Trade Unionism, and of its contention as to the worthlessness juriousness of the International Union's pure and simpledom, a party man, a member of the progress Union No. 90-ISAAC BENNETT.

### CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TANGLE.

Isaac Bennett reckoned without his host. The Seidenberg strike was not allowed to drop into oblivion, it rose a spectre to plague him. He found it necessary to explain in writing; he begins by calling upon witnesses (Doc. III.); but his witness goes back upon him (Doc. IV.) by these weeks to disc him (Doc. IV.); he then seeks to disentangle himself, only to throttle him-self tighter (Doc. V, first part); and, finally, wishing to escape the charge of having given false testimony, he recklessly tries to throw upon others the odium of untruthfulness (Doc. V., second part) and succeeds only in tangling himself faster: surely, if, as he argues in the second part of this document the men who went into the shop, de spite the warning of his pickets, lied when "they gave themselves out as members of the Alliance," then, upon what ground did he on so many occawhat ground did no on so many occa-sions, at the already mentioned ses-sion of the 28th Assembly District Branch, S. L. P., among others, de-nounce "the Alliance men." "the Pio-neer Cigarmakers" as "scales"? Which of the two statements is false? The But in trying this last dodge, Bennett is no less unsuccessful. What purports to be the official declaration of his own Union over the signature of one of his own fellow Officers, admits that there were "3 Pioneers" at Seidenberg (Doc. VII.). In trying to minimize Bennett's wrongful action, and reducing 31 Pioneers to 3. Groenlinger here admits Whichever way Bennett turns, he is tripped

Pitiable is the spectacle presented by Isaac Bennett, and yet instructive withal, so instructive as to compel its complete presentation-however complete presentation—nowever much one's heart may be wrung in the doing of deed. Bennett fell, as so many others before him, tempted by the cor-ruption funds of the International Union. The increased difficulties of the struggle for an existence had swept away most of his customers; he gave up manufacturing, and took up business of Label Committee, St Committee and Picket Duty with their \$3 and \$5 a day revenue; in the conflict between Principles and a Living the Principles went by the board, al the easier, as the freedom to use phrases would remain untouched and the downfall could thus be veiled—and Bennett thus dropped to the level of cat's paw for the labor fakirs of the International Union. Whither Bennett is now drifting in the conflict between his personal needs and his duty to the working class has more recently bean University by a perion that been illustrated by an action that cailed down upon him the severe censure of his own Union No. 90. (2)

No. 90's OFFICERS NOW STEP UP. Spiked by Katz (Does, IV, and IX.), strangled by himself and a fellow officer (Docs. II., III., IV, and VII.),

(1) Report of C. L. F. (D. A. 1) in "Volks zeituns" of April 4, and in THE PEOPLE of April 10.

(2) Bennett is a member of the Strike Committee, For months a strike bad been on against the cigar manufacturing firm of Rondy & Lederer. The strike seeming hopeless, and the Union's men being gurlions to go back to work, he was ordered by his Union to vote to call the strike off. THEIR literests and his own ran rout of each other. Their interests demanded work and that meant the calling off of the strike: HIS interests also demand work, but "work," with him, is not in the shop but as picket, etc., and that meant to keep up the strike. His interests carried the day. Despite his instructions, he did not vote as ordered. On this account his Union, No, 3), passed a vote of censure upon him on last Oct. 9. (i) Report of C. L. F. (D. A. 1) in "Volks-citume" of April 4, and in THE PEOPLE

was and unexpectedly pursued by the spectre that his action had conjured up, Bennett field for refuge behind the Offithad cers of his Union—No. 90. As the fakirs had sought to conceal their ruscality behind the until then fair name of Bennett, so did he now seek to cover up his wrongdoing behind the reputation of the Officers of his own Union for progressiveness and devotion to Socialism. The first step in this direction was the pulling of wires to secure a white-washing resolution in his own behalf (Doc. VI.). With that performance, the officers of No. 90 step on the scene, and keep it until, in turn, they themselves begin to slide off by trying to shove their Union into the fighttheir Union which, as will appea and remains innocent as the unborn babe

On May 31, a Committee of Union On May 31, a Committee of Curon 90, consisting mainly of Officers there-of, appeared before the National Exe-cutive Committee, S. L. P. It came with two suggestions, both springing from the "Seidenberg Spectre" publi-cations in THE PEOPLE. The first was that the Editor of THE

The first was that the Editor of THE PEOPLE should not concern himself with local affairs; the Committee spoke German, it used the term "Lokal Angelegenheiten": to meddle with such affairs, the Committee claimed, was to fritter away energies on small matters. and to cause heartburnings that and to cause nearroutings peded the propagandistic work of the Socialist comrades in the Unions; the Editor of THE PEOPLE's ould busy himself with national affairs only

The Committee was asked whether it did not realize that in the Social question all "local affairs" had a national bearing and vice versa, all "na-tional affairs" affected local spots; it was asked to explain where local affairs ended and where "national" ones began: it was also asked to specify what it meant by "affairs" (Angelegenheiten).

In the course of its answers it be-came clear that by "Angelegenheiten." the Committee meant the Labor Fakir: used the word "Angelegenheiten" erely as a euphonic term; so clear indeed, did this become, that they were asked to illustrate; was, for instance, Mr. David Heimerdinger (the labor fakir, who assisted Isaac Bennett as a picketman in his crusade against the Pioneers in this locality, and who two years ago made a fakir tour of the whole country), was he a local or a national "Angelegenheit"?

The Committee dropped that line of argument, and, still using its euphonic term of "Angelegenheit," for Labor proceeded to suggest that Editor of THE PEOPLE might limit his operation, to the "Angelegenhel-ten" of such "Unions as No. 144 and others of the International Cigarmakers' Union" in this city; the Committee would not find any fault with that; but the Editor of THE PEOPLE should not disturb the "Angelegenhei-ten" of such a progressive body as such a progressive Union 90, because, if he did, the prog ressive members, like the Commit-teemen, would find their propagandistic work made very difficult.

The N. E. C. rejected this whole line of suggestions as radically defective whatever special meaning was attach-

ed to the term "Angelegenheit." The second suggestion of the mittee was that the Editor of THE PEOPLE should exercise greater care in the acceptance of communications. A letter had appeared in THE PEO-PLE of May 22, signed by Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan (Doc. VIII.). The Committee was of the opinion that, the Seidenberg strike being over so long ago, its resuscitation now by that letter could have no effect other than to assist the firm of Bondy & Lederer against whom a strike was now on; if the Editor of THE PEOPLE would exercise greater caution he would not commit such a blunder.—The file of THE PEOPLE was fetched; it was shown to the Committee that the Cohen and Brittan letter could not be said to "resuscitate" the Seidenberg strike, seeing that ALL ALONG arcicles and letters had been appearing THE PEOPLE, since the settlement of the strike, under that very title of "The Seidenberg Spectre," the object being not to allow that misdeed to fall into oblivion. The Cohen and Brittan letter was read and the Committee were told that only if the letter contained false statements could fault be found with it; that, however, it tallied with facts published officially by the Union itself (Doc. II.) and with other guilty of such crimes against Labor; the Committee were reminded of the incident when Lassalle, being arrested for alleged inflammatory writings, re-minded his Judges that, not his "writing," but the "facts" were inflamma-tory, that he could not be held respon-sible for them, that THEY must suffer

who were responsible.

The Committee declared that the Cohen and Brittan letter was essentially wrong; its gravamen lay in the charge that Bennett and the whole Strike Committee had deceived the "Spanish floor" workers with promises of securing higher pay for them through the strike; the charge was a false suggestion; learned people, like Editors, could not be as accurately in-formed upon the union rules as practical workers; and the Committee proceeded to explain that, true enough, the Union Constitution forbade the striking for higher wages at the season when the Seidenberg strike broke out, but that, if a strike is declared against

a reduction, then "individuar" de-mands can always be tacked to the original, a demand for higher wages. included; only that then, if the other demands are complied with by the em-ployer, the strike may not be prolonged for higher wages without forfeiting International protection (Doc. XIII.).-Committee's attention was called The to a fundamental error in their argu-ment against the correctness of the main charge in the Cohen and Brittan letter: one thing it is to drop the "in-dividual" demands for higher wages that are tacked to demands allowed by the Union, when men are anyhow on strike against a reduction, and another thing it is to induce men to come out on thing it is to induce men to come out on strike, as the "Spanish workers" had been induced, on the promise that their wages are to be raised, and then drop their demands; the former act was not fraudulent, the latter was a fraud upon the men; Bennett and the Strike Com-mittee had committed this fraud on the "Spanish workers"; as to all the

other people on strike, "individual" demands may have been made with propriety for higher wages and dropped, seeing that, with them, the strike was ostensibly against the reduction sald to be implied in the establishment of the "Kelly floor"; as to the "Spanish workers" however, they were in no workers." however, they were in no way threatened or affected by the "Kelly floor," consequently they have gone out only upon a demand for more pay, all the more as they were not members of the Union; that was the lure held out to them; a swindle was practised upon, all the more galling to them, as, not only did they what they were promised if they struck, but, by the terms of settlement they had to join the Union and thus make outlays for initiation fees and dues; they had been cheated into fight ing against themselves, and lost their jobs besides—a not unusual affair with fakirs' "settlements." The Committee was then driven from

one false statement after another: they first declared Cohen and Brittan to b "notorious scabs and non-union men" being promptly met by the Editor of THE PEOPLE, who showed that Cohen and Brittan were members of the International Cigarmakers' Union the Committee then declared that Brit-tan and Cohen were "expelled mem bers": being again shown that that v-as false, one of the Committee of No. 90 came forward with the admissions that Brittan and Cohen WERE members of the Union and that they WERE NOT expelled, but that just then they were "suspended" and that Brittan traveled under a false name; and, finally, being asked what his true name was, the Committee said that he signed himself Brittan but his real nam 'John" Brittan, thus revealing that the Committee either did not know that "Jack" stands for "John," or that it tried to impose upon the N. E. C. (Doc. XVI.), upon all of which the N. E. C. decided that in the particular case complained of all reasonable care had been exercised in the acceptance of respondence by THE PEOPLE.

#### No. 90's REJECTED COMMUNICA-TIONS.

On the morning of the same day that the Committee of No. 90 appeared be-fore the N. E. C. with its suggestions and complaints, it forwarded to THE PEOPLE a communication purporting to be an answer to the Cohen and Brittan letter. The communication contained libelous matter, seeing it imputed a dishonorable alias to Brittan. and, furthermore, bore no signature other than "The Committee," thus, it published, rendering THE PEOPLE number of rendering THE PEOPLE is able without defence. On this ground, as set forth in the Letter Box of June 5. THE PEOPLE declined to publish "The Committee's" answer, From that time on, No. 90's officers left THE DECOLE and the set of the people of t PEOPLE aside and addressed itself direct to the N. E. C. It there appeared three times.—June 7. July 12 and Nov. with communications demanding their publication in THE PEOPLE, and was denied each time. Documents X. and XIII. were suc-

cessively refused publication by the N E. C., because the first contained not the remotest attempt at a refutation of the charges of Cohen and Brittan, and the second, or amended one, was essentially no better. Both ran away from the real and burning points raised by Cohen and Brittan, and that helped to show the desperate tricks adopted at the Seidenberg strike to give it a color of legality and thereby the conspiracy against the Ploneers that lay at its bottom. The two com-munications of No. 90's Committee sought to avoid the point and overcome it by inference in an attempt to discredit the characters of the writers credit the characters of the wittens (Cohen and Brittan). But the Commit-tee defeated their own purpose by over-shooting their mark: Their endeavor to make Cohen and Brittan out to be scab agents for Bondy & claiming them to have offered the girls claiming them to have offered the girls on strike "nice and sweet things," be-sides "new dresses," if they went to work, and then to have CONFIDED TO THE GIRLS THAT THEIR OWN (COHEN AND BRITTAN'S) RE-(COHEN AND BRITTAN'S) RE-WARD BE "A FOREMANSHIP AND \$50," produced peals of laughter from the workingmen on the N. E. C.; not seab-agents' work to confide to the peofacts: and that, therefore, if, indeed, it affected the Bondy & Lederer strike injuriously, the fault lay, not with the letter or its publication, but with the Strike Committee for having been scan-agents work to connect to the people and sweet things" they themselves are to be rewarded with; not so, for instruction of the strike committee for having been land. denberg strike, act when, in 1886-87, he officiated as scab-agent for the firm of Simon Bros. in this city (Doc. XV.). No. 90's Committee itself realized the fishiness of this charge, all the more seeing that Cohen and Brittan had been engaged by the Strike Committee itself to Jolly the Bondy & Lederer girls on strike, and, consequently, their prom-ises of "nice and sweet things" were probably true without their being Bondy & Lederer's agents. So weak, indeed, did No. 90's Committee itself indeed, did No. 90's Committee itself feel on this point that it felt the need of buttressing an otherwise sufficient charge with the charges of "non-unionism." "scabism" and the bearing unionism." "scabism" and the bearing of an alias against Cohen and Brittan all of which were shown to be false by the N. E. C., as previously recited. As to Document XII., its publication

was denied because it was again an evident attempt to run away from the real point, the point raised in 40 out of the 44 lines of Katz' communication Doc. XI.), and slurring that over by a seeming and swaggering refutation of a minor point made by him and cover-ing only the 4 last lines, and after all admitted in the main by No. 90's an-swer itself (Doc. XII.). The N. E. C. did not deem THE PEOPLE'S columns

the place for such sort of dialectics.

As to Document XIV. Its publication was refused by the N. E. C. because it went off at a slant, and thus, intentionally or otherwise, brought confusion into an issue that, it was becoming more and more evident, would soon have to come to a point, and, consequently, should not be allowed to be entangled. As the document itself starts setting out, it was the report of a special meeting of No. 17), held to discuss "the attitude tak. 11 by the National Exacutive Committee of the S. discuss the attitude take. A 37 the S. L. P. toward Union 90"; the N. E. C. had been invited to be represented. The issue was "the attitude of the N. E. C."; it was a tangling up of matters others the issue as the down to make others the issue, as the docu-ment does. At that "meeting of Union

No. 90," out of its 1.684 members, bare ly 30 were present, the majority of whom was made up of the Officers of the Union, besides men as Karl Arnold. who, always claiming to be a "progressive workingman" and a "Socialist." was caught on the registration roll of Tammany Hall only shortly before. Rudolph Modest, Gillis, and more such specimens of "progressiveness," notori-ous Debsist-Anarchists and foes of the party. Whatever interest a majority made up of such elements may have had in facing about, the N. E. C. did not care to allow itself to be hood

Pinally. Document XVII, was re-fused publication because it carried the bare-facedness of falsification beyond the point of endurance (Doc. XVI This last document (Doc. X

closes the second, and seeks to open a third act in the "Seidenberg Spectre," typical drama of the present stage of the Labor Movement.

### ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO GOAD No. 90 INTO THE FIGHT.

The Labor Fakirs of the I. C. M. 1 The Labor Fakirs of the I. C. M. U., alarmed for their blood-money at sight of the organization or the Ploneers, plotted its ruin; yet knowing the disrepute in which they are held in this city, dafed not themselves come forward. The First Act in the drama of the Seidenberg Spectre is emeted with Isaac Bennett, a "progressive trade unionist" as the actor. Resting upon the statements of this Isaac Bennett, the fakir C. M. I. I. delegates in this the fakir C. M. I. U. delegates in this city's fakirs' conventicle, the Central Labor Union, announced on Sunday June 3, with full mouths, and could not June 3, with full moutas, and nonunce-ment, that 31 ALLIANCE CIGAR-MAKERS HAD LOST THEIR PLACES AT SEIDENBERG'S, and the announcement was echoed and re-echoed in the capitalist press. Here in the city, THAT was the important point; the "scab" charge was, of course, also made, but that was not, here, of prime importance: THE important point here was to make a show of point here was to make a show of strength against Socialist Unions, and thereby prevent their growth. Outside of the city, the "scab" charge was THE point, and, indeed, from Texas to Maine the Labor Fakir and his press utilized, for all they were worth, the weapon thus placed in their hands against the whole Socialist movement by "even such a progressive trade unionist and Socialist as Isaac Bei-nett, of Union No. 90," The fakirs'

point seemed carried.

But the Seidenberg Spectre rose more ominous, made all the more so by the unbridled glee of fakirdom. Bennett, pursued by the spectre, sought refuge behind the Officers of his Union, These allow themselves to be shoved, like he had been; and, thereupon, the Second Act is enacted (Docs. VII., X., XII... VIII. and VIV.

XIII. and XIV.). Finally, defeated in their purpose, as Finally, defeated in their purpose, as Bennett had been, several of the Officers then sought to pull up their Union itself on the stage. The claim that Union No. 90 was pronounced "untrustworthy," etc., by the Editor of THE PEOPLE (Doc. XVII.) at one of the sessions of the N. E. C. is a pure fabrication, that the stress of the No. 90's Committee drove them to. (1). But 90's Committee drove them to. (1) . But though they thus violently ring the bell for the Third Act, the curtain refuses to rise: So disgusted and disheartened is the rank and file at the contradictory, vacilitating and often suspicious con-duct of most of their Officers that. though over 1.000 strong, a meeting of 30 members is considered wonderful. The men and women satisfy themselves with paying their dues and as sessments, often with tears in their eyes at the evident extortion, but submissive, in order to "save themselves trouble.

The "Seidenberg Spectre" will not down. It rises and sways ominously over the head of Fakirdom. It is a palpitating concentration of this principle, a principle bound to assert It-

self:
"A STRIKE IS NOT NECESSARILY A PROLETARIAN MOVE;
INSTIGATED BY AND CONDUCTED FOR FAKIRS INTERESTS, IT ED FOR FAKIRS INTERESTS, IT IS A MOVE IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS. AS SUCH, A STRIKE IS THE MOST INSIDIOUS WEAPON OR MANOEUVRE OF CAPITALISM: AS SUCH IT IS NOT ENTITLED TO AID, BUT DESERVES ONLY RUTHLESS OPPOSITION,"

## DOCUMENT L

PROLUTIONS ADOPTED BY PIONEER CIGARMAKERS, L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., MARCH 18,

## THE PEOPLE, March 27.1

WHEREAS, Last Monday, the 14th Inst., the employees of the cigar manufacturing firm of Seidenberg & Co., consisting of members of the International Cigarmakers Union and of others, who are not members, working on the Seidenberg Boors of that firm, went out on strike without any demands being presented to the firm by the officers of the International Cigarmakers Union, who are running this strike; and WHEREAS. The members of this Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union (Local Alliance 14t, of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, affiliated with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.) who were at work on the Kelly floor of that same firm, although not on strike, or consulted, or affected by the strike, left their work early on that same day, and have continued out ever since; and WHEREAS. A committee of the said members of the Pioneer Cigarmakers Union sought to confer with those having the strike in charge, but were hammered down and grossly insuited by the chairman, Isaac Bennett, and were otherwise revented by officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union, said Rennett included, although the striking workmen were willing to hear our committee; and WHEREAS. The said members of the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union, said Rennett included, although the striking workmen were willing to hear our committee; and WHEREAS, The said members of the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Union, in special session assembled, this 18th day of March, request D. A. 49. R. T. & L. A. to call a mass meeting of all the employees of the firm of Seidenberg & Co., those out on strike and those out on strike one convenient place up-town to discuss the situation and assertain from the employees out on strike not being on strike, for to-morrow (Saturday), afternoon, at the situation and assertain from the employees out on strike whether the further continuance of the "1D The fact on this head is that the Committee flading, contrary to their expection from the employees out on strike whether the further continuance of the "1D The fact on this head is that the Committee flading, contr

whether the further continuance of the

in The fact on this head is that the
committee finding, contrary to their espectation, that the Editor of THE PEOPLE
was not too "learned" to inform himself,
and was so thoroughly posted that he
forced the Committee to abandon one falsestatement, and one false "unlon" argument
after another, their member Emil Adam
tried a binf, and bluffingly asked the Editor
of THE PEOPLE: "Do you mean to say
that you know more about the trade than
Unlon No, so, and that the Unlon lear"
whereupon he was promptly answered: "I
never suid any thing to justify the idea that
I consider you, and of you three put to
gether, as the whole of Unlon 90."

DOCUMENT IL

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SETTLEMENT OF SEIDENBERG STRIKE.

[The N. Y. "Volkszeitung," March 23.]

### DOCUMENT III.

of I. Bennett in N. Y. "Volks

the firm he approved the role of "good friend" and worker.

It was about four months ago when about 0, some of whom had worked there from 2 to 15 years, were discharged because the ort of cigars at which they worked was no longer to be made. The wages for this work was \$3.90 and \$4. The discharged men, mostly old men, found it very hard to get to work elsewhere. Thus they quickly matched at the proposition made by 14sco's igents to ask the superintendent whether he had any work. They were informed that he had work for \$1.50, but that he wanted no trouble with the Union; if they were eightly to do that work, well and good. The men took the work silently, and got mack their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside their former jobs.

Some time later, the Joint Advisory inside the later of the state of hings, and proceeded to move. A Committee desired that, and the men were ordered out may the second that the be allowed to employ 50 inside their second that he work in question shall be done in the factory only if the full wages are paid therefore, second, that no seek to break his agreement. He looked who were willing to do the Union.

Only a few days later, and Pisco began to seek to break his agreement, and to suswork in question shall be long to the Union.

Only a few days later, and Pisco began to seek to break his agreement, and to suswork in question shall be one in the cigarettemakers, however, decided at their meeting, held Feb. 5. to uphold the agreement, and to suswork in question. The men who were warned declared hey cared not, and would do the work anyho

cigarettemakers appointed a Cometo notify Pisco of their decision. He
d to receive the Committee.
'Pisco established the "Kelly floor,"
the work, that was subject to the
ed wages, was to be done, contrary to
greement, for \$3.
March 4, Harris, Bennett and Lange
to Pisco to remind him of the proso of the agreement, and to call his aton to it that he had broken the same,
selared:

on March 4, Harris, Bennett and Lange went to Pisco to remind him of the provisions of the agreement, and to call his attention to it that he had broken the same, He declared:

"I have been called a liar; I shall now be one. If you want a fight, I am ready," As the Sub-Strike Committee could not slone take action upon this important affair, it was referred to the Joint Advisory Board of the united Unions of New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. On the 10th, this body decided to order the factory out on strike on the ground wage-reduction. This was to be on Saturday, March 12, Early in the morning, at T o'clock, the pickets were there, who notified everyone trying to get into the factory of the situation, and lavited them to a meeting at 3 p. m. The men did not want to go into the factory on that Saturday; but Pisco succeeded in driving the men in, and to keep them at work till 1 p. m. He then dismissed them with the remark that they should now go to the meeting.

That was done. Bennett, Vice-President of the Joint Advisory Board, laid the matter before the men, and it was unanimously decided to uphold the strike until the reduction was taken back.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 14. IN THE MORNING, BENNETT AND LANGE (UNION) 60 AND KATZ (UNION) 141, AND ALSO A PARTY MEMBER SPOKE TO SEVERAL OF THE MEN EMPLOYED ON THE "KELLY FLOOR." EXPLAINING THE SITUATION TO THEM. THEY DECLARED THAT THAT DID NOT CONTERN THEM: THAT THAY BELONGED TO THE ALLIANCE. They were told that the principle of Socialism did not consist in underbidding other workingmen in the struggle for wages. IT HAD NO EFFECT: THEY WENT TO WORK.

Thereupon, at dbout 10 a. m., there appeared at the meeting of the strikers a "Committee" from the so-called Kelly floor, among them also those men who, that same morning, had received all information from Bennett, Lange and Katz. For this reason, and also because they appeared with instructions from Pisco, their organizer. [they were not admitted.]

It must not be forgotten in this connection that the men employed on the Kelly fl

## DOCUMENT IV.

[Letter from Rudolph Kats in N. Y. "Volkszeltung" of March 29.]

Last Thursday, there appeared under "Voices from the People" a communication from I. Bennett in which my name is used in a manner as though I accepted as true all that Bennett asserts. This is not the

on Monday morning. March 14. Comrade Bennett sent for me to do picket duty with him and other members of the I. C. M. U. Some cigarmakers went into the shop and I way told they were the members of the

### DOCUMENT V.

[Letter of I. Bennett' in N. Y. "Volks-

But, Comrade Katz! Is it not always better to proceed logically? To wander from the question can have no purpose if the honest intention exists to bring about cleasness: and what the members should have is clearness and truth.

THE NAME OF COMRADE KATZ WAS CITED ONLY ONCE IN MY OBJECTIVE EXPLANATION OF MATTERS, NAMELY WAS THE PICKETS WERE MEN

TORY. HE WAS CITED AS A WITNESS ONLY TO GIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE KELLY FLOOR PEOPLE WERE ONCE MORE INFORMED THAT A STRIKE WAS ON. KATZ DOES NOT DENY THAT.

I. BENNETT.

### DOCUMENT VI.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

Mills of the Gods Grind Slow, But they Grind Exceeding Fine.

[THE PEOPLE, April 24, 1898.]

The below letter, published in the New York "Volkszeitung" of last Sunday, tells its own extensive tale:
"In the 'Volkszeitung' of the 14th instant, is a report of our Union in which it en-dorses the action of our fellow-member Ben-nett.

is a report of our Union in which it endorses the action of our fellow-member Bennett.

"Although, from the communications to the 'Volkszeitung,' one may arrive at some other conclusion than Union 90, it is not my purpose to touch that side of the question. "Upon the request of Bennett himself, his conduct in the affair of the Seidenberg strike was approved by our Union's Executive Committee, which drafted a resolution to that effect; the resolution was submitted to our authorities at a meeting last Tuesday, the 12th, at 7 p. m., and was promptly adopted. An HOUR LATER, THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION WAS OPENED.

"Several of the members present felt sure that at that meeting this affair of Bennett would come up for discussion. NOTHING OF THE SORT HAPPENED.

"THE EXECUTIVE HAD NOTHING TO REPORT. The report of the delegate to the 'Volkszeitung Conference' took up the whole evening, and thus it was made impossible to bring up the Bennett matter.

"At the close of the meeting, 11.45 p. m., I learned, to my surprise from the Recording Secretary that the report upon the Bennett matter had already been adopted by our officers."

"I now ask the Executive, Is it democra-

## DOCUMENT VII.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE.

[THE PEOPLE, May 8, 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE, any s, isss.;

To THE PEOPLE.—Under the above heading, Mr. Max Halter published in last Saturday's PEOPLE, that at the general meeting of our Union the official resolution, to his surprise, did not come up. If it had come up, the affair would have taken a different turn. The Board of Supervision endorsed a week prior Bennett's action, consequently this matter could not come up in the general meeting. A member can always bring matters before the meeting, as our Union is based upon Socialist principles.

Thereby publish the statement adopted by the Union as it was in the "Volkszeitung." Through the several statements published in the "Volkszeitung." It should be clear to every one who told the truth. We, as Union 90, declare that all statements from Isaac Bennett, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts: we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

We as Union 10, declare that all statements from Isaac Bennett, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts; we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

We further declare, that the strike was not ordered to strike against the Pioneers. When the strike was declared, NOBODY KNEW THAT THIREE MEMBERS OF THE PIONEERS WERE WORKING IN SEIDENBERG'S SHOP.

The facts are as follows:
In February, a strike was declared against a reduction of wages. Committees were sent to the firm before the strike, to settle the difficulty, but could not succeed. On February 10, a contract was made that if the two jobs where the reduction was on are made in the shop, the former price of \$3.90 and \$4.10 per 1,000 should be paid.

The firm tried to evade the agreement and the Kelly floor was established by the firm, where the two jobs were made for \$3 per 1,00. A strike was ordered for breaking the agreement.

It is to be regretted that an organization alleged to further new trades unionism, and which was organized on that principle, should be used to subserve capital 11 a a difference on wages. Union No. 80 advocates and sustains new trades unionism, which does not permit the support of capital.

It is to be stated that all the matters in Seidenberg's were advocated by the progressives.

A. GROELINGER.

New York, April 27, A. GROELINGER.

(Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max Haiter's statement that the resolution adopted by the Executive or the Board of Supervisors was not submitted to the Union, but was published as the Union's

thing about it. Neither does Mr. Groeling by bring out the fact that the day before his letter was written, the Union held a meeting, that there a motion was made to repudiate Max Haiter's letter, and that nothing came of the motion. Verily the Seidenberg Spectre is marching on.—Editor THE PEOPLE.]

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE STALK-ING ONWARD WITH INTENSI-FIED STALK-POOR WORKERS CHEATED WITH FALSE

[THE PEOPLE, May 22 and Sept. 4, 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE. As two of the "Spanish Workers," who took part in the late Seidenberg cigarmakers strike, we desire to give the Jublic some information on what happened there.

Saturday, March 12, in the morning, as we, the men were going to the shop to work, we met a Committee of the International Union, which told us "the shop is on strike." We insisted on going in to work, we said to the Committee when they call a meeting we would attend. Then this Committee, which had just old us there was a strike against Seidenberg, must have notified Seidenberg's manager, Mr. Pisco, to tell us there was to be a meeting to be held at 16 o'clock, because Mr. Pisco came had gave us this notice himself.

We attended the meeting, The presiding officer of the meeting was Mr. Bennett. After a long talking he said if anybody had any grievances to state them, and he would see that they would be redressed. We, the "Spanish Workers," then said we wanted \$2 advance on each thousand cigars; he said to the secretary to put that down black upon white. He then asked, if there was any more grievances, to state them, which was done by the people on "Span sh form workers," the same price as we asken for, as they were getting less than we were. Also the people on the suction tables made their demands, Mr. Bennett said that if all demands were not satisfied there would be no man or woman to enter the

who would not return to work on these conditions.

It is clear that all we got from this strike was that we had to take three dollars out of our pockets to join the Union.

We also wish to state, that after the Committee had settled we were told WE HAD NO RIGHT TO ASK FOR ANX ADVANCE UNTIL APRIL: we then said: "Why did you ask us for our grievances?" They said it was a mistake on Mr. Bennett's part. When we asked Bennett about this, he shrunged his shoulders. We stiss wish to say that no advance was gained by anybody.

anybody, JOE COHEN, 211 E. 101st St. JACK BRITTAN, 168 E. 110th St. New York, May 14, 1898.

· DOCUMENT IX.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE CASTS A NEW SHADOW.

MO Dacosta—a MANUFACTURER. Besides these, there were others, who are not manufacturers, but who have a steady job from the International Union of some kind or other. There is, for instance, Jos. Voccl. who has been Se-cetary of the L. U. 141 with \$18 a week, and one Rosenstein and Ash. who, for the past few years have held good "long filler" jobs from the Label Committee of the Int. Cigarmakers' Union; are these Mr. Bennett's "unemployed"? I should not forget from the list one Kilka, a member of No. 100 and of the fakir Bohemian paper "Hias Lidu." He has been doing "picket work" for the last 18 years. This Kilka is the only one who comes nearest to Mr. Bennett's statement about only the "unemployed" being taken for picket duty. HE NEVER WORKS EXCEPT WHEN THERE IS NO STRIKE, the moment there is a strike on he is on picket duty.

Member of 141, I. C. M. U. New York, May 31.

## DOCUMENT X.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., of June 7, "Inasmuch as the communication did not attempt to refute any of the arguments advanced by Cohen and Brittan in their letter, and confines itself merely to an attempt to discredit the character of the signers of the letter, it was deemed inadvisable to publish same, but publication was offered if a statement of facts was given."—THE PEOPLE, June 12.]

### (Verbatim.) THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE ETC.

Under the above heading "The People" of May 22, contains a correspondence entirely misrepresenting the actual facts in the Sel-denberg strike, and therefore misleading and encouraging to go scabbing the poor wage-slaves in Bondy & Lederer's shop, who are now eight weeks on strike for bet-ter wages.

who are now eight weeks on strike for better wages.

As the facts are well-known to the trade, at least to every circumspective member of the valuable space of this paper,—that was founded to educate the people and to spread the light of true socialism.—with lengthy repititions, but simply show and elucidate, what kind of men Jack Britian and Joe Cohen are, the men, who signed their names to that correspondence.

For this reason we will make known a fact, that will prove a veritable search-light on their true character, and show that they are able, to commit any deed, which will further their seffish ends.

Mr. Jack Brittan acted as agent for the firm of Bondy & Lederer, to furnish scales; needing help, he picked out Joe Cohen.

The plan, to break the strike, was very shrewdly schemed, as they sthought.

Three of the striking Ladles, very active in the meetings, and also serving as pickets, were considered the most dangerous on account upon their influence upon the strikers. Could they be induced, to go to work, all the others would follow, and the collapse of the strike would be inevitable.

Mr. Jack Brittan was supplied with money, to bring about this result. And he and his mate Joe Cohen invited the three girls, treated them with wine and fine meals, and told them about all the nice and sweet things, they would get,—if they only went to work.

Then the girls, who had listened very attentively to the promises, in a confident all tone inquired, what reward awaited their hosts, and received this information.

Jack Brittan.—A FOREMAN.-SHIP,

Joe Cohen.—\$50.00 AND STEADY WORK.

But the girls remained faithful and refused, though new dresses and the like were lavishly promised.

There you have a true picture of the men, who wrote "The Seidenberg Spectre"!

Can you believe anything they say?

Judge for yourself:

By order of Union 9).

A. NEGENDANK,

E. ADAM.

HERM. WOLTER.

The Committee,

DOCUMENT XL. THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE CASTS A

ITHE PEOPLE, July 3, 1898.]

spoken of as scabs, in this way they seek to discredit the party itself in the public eye. This policy they pursued in the Seldenberg strike.

This Prince is now reaping his reward for traducing honest New Trade Unionists and the party. He applied for the blue label, and the Label Committee granted it to him, although he is not entitled to it. Prince is a manufacturer of cigars, but he also works in a shop. His "capital" thus enables him to take the bread out of the mouth of poor members who have no "capital." The label is never granted to such mea, who, besides manufacturing, also work in the shop. But Prince got the label, and he got it upon a speech made in his behalf by Isaac Bennett, who on previous occasions had called Prince a fakir, but who now calls Prince a leading and distinguished brother trade unionist."

A peculiar circumstance connected with this behalfs.

unionist."

A peculiar circumstance connected with this incident is that, although Bennett was censured for this action at the Board meeting of No. 90, the censure was suppressed (by whom?) from the Board's report.

RUDOLPH KATZ.

Member of Union 141, I. C. M. U. New York, June 28.

### DOCUMENT XIL.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, 2for the reason that it was improper in tone, —THE PEOPLE, July 24.]

(Verbatim.) A FELINE "SPUTTER."

On July 3, "The People" under the heading: "The Seidenberg Spectre casts à Sputter" brings a correspondence from one R. Katz of Union 141 C. M. I. U. In throwing mud on Union 90 and its conduct, he ventures the statement, that Bennett was censured at the Board Meeting of Union for granting the blue Label to one Prince, and "this censure was suppressed (by whom) from the Board's report."

The facts are thus: In a discussion of the report of the Label committee Bennett was censured by some members individually, the Board having taken no action at all, had no occasion to impart a censure to its report.

Now, Katz, stop "sputtering," or you'll be "suppressed."

w, Katz, stop suppressed."
order of Union 90.
A. NEGENDANK,
H. WOLTER,
EMIL ADAM.
The Committee,

## DOCUMENT XIII.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, "for the reason that it contained no refuta-tion of the arguments advanced in the communication which it attacks, as called for by the decision of the N. E. C. of June 7,"—THE PEOPLE, July 24.]

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE ETC.

Under the above heading "The People" of May 22 contains a correspondence entire ly misrepresenting the actual facts in the Seidenberg strike, and therefore misteading and encouraging the poor wage slaves to go scabbing in Bondy and Lederer's shop, who were at that time absent four weeks on strike for better wages.

As the facts are well known to the trade, there would be no necessity, to explain the

work, but in case of necessity, to pay the prices called for.

But after a few months the firm made an attempt, to get the very same goods made still cheaper. The SuperIntendent looked around and found amongst the Cigarette-Makers some 18 men, willing to do this work for \$3.00. (On account of this action the men were promptly suspended from their Union.) Under those conditions on Febr. 28, the "Kelly-Floor" was established.

As the firm by this action had broken the agreement made, the shop was called on strike again.

When strikes break out, to repell a reduction in wages, it is costumary, to make an attempt to gain further advantages, that may recommend themselves. But claims of this kind are regarded as "individual demands," and are not supported by the Int. Union, simply because they were not mentioned in the original application. But in this special case now an application for higher wages could only be made after the first of April. The committee appointed to confer with the firm is bound, to do its best, to get such demands granted.

On March 22 an agreement with the firm was obtained, and the "Kelly-Floor" abolished; but the increase in wages, an "individual demand" of the spanish workers, could not be gained for the above reasons.

And now we will make known a fact, that will prove a veritable search-light on the true character of the men, who signed their names to that correspondence; it will show, that they are able, to committ any deed, which will further their selfish ends.

Mr. Jack Brittan acted as agent for the firm of Bondy & Lederer, to furnish scabs; needing help, he picked out Joe Cohen.

The plan, to break the strike was very shrewdly schemed, as they thought.

Three of the "striking Ladles, very active in the meetings, were considered the most dangerous on account upon their influence upon the strikers. Could they be induced, to go to work, all the others would follow, and the collapse of the strike would be inevitable.

and the collapse of the strike would be inevitable. Mr Jack Brittan was supplied with money, to bring about this result. And he and his mate Joe Cohen invited the three girls, treated them with wine and meals and told them about all the nice and sweet things, they would get,—if they only went to work.

things, they would get,—if they only went to work.

Then the girls, who had listened very attentively to the promises, in a confidential tone inquired, what reward awalted their hosts, and received this information:

Jack Brittan.—a foreman-ship,
Joe Cohen.—\$50.00 and steady work.

But the girls remained faithful and refused, though new dresses and the like were lavishly promised.

This is a true picture of the men, who wrote the "Seidenberg Spectre!"

Judge for yourself!

By order of Union 90.

A. NEGENDANK,

H. WOLTER,

EMIL ADAM,

The Committee,

DOCUMENT XIV.

[Publication refused by National Executive Committee, S. L. P., on July 12, "for the reason that it mistates the position of this Executive Committee,"—THE PEOPLE, July 24.1

(Verbating)

Clgarmakers Progressive Int Union 20 held a special, meeting in 1422 Second Ave on July 3rd the order of the day being:

The attitude taken by the National Executive Committe of the S. L. P. toward Union 30.

The National Executive Committe was represented by a committe H. Kuhn, H. Vogt and D be Leon.

A Negendank acted as referee of Union 30 and explicitly related the occurences previous to, during and after the strike in Seldenberg's factory. De Leon then taking the floor made an attempt to explain the attitude of the editor of ..the People," as well as of the Nat. Exec. Committe of the S L P. in this matter.

A debate followed, in which Bennett, Jacobson, Annapole, Wolter, Behnke, Modest, Stahl, Gilles and Halter took part. In conclusion the following resolution was adopted.

"In vonsideration, that Union 30 is organized under the principles of International Socialism and in further consideration, that this Inter, Socialism recomends the accommits stringle of the proleierlat as the principle means to affect the emancipation of the wage-workers in cooperation with their independent political movement. In consideration that Union 90 is a progressive Trades-Union always endeavored to carry through these principles of Socialism, and is not aware, to have ever disregarded them directly or indirectly, and must herefor repudiant the tactics of the editor of .The People" in the cause of Union 30 and in regard to the strike in Seitenberg's giving credit to irresponsible persons and ignorling the Union in submitting facts

Be it resolved, that we the Cigarmakers Prog. Inter. Union No. 30 do not approve the tactics of the editor of .The People" in the cause of Union 90 and insist upon him to avoid such errors in the future, and.

Be it resolved to publish a rejoinder elucidating the real facts in this matter.

DOCUMENT XV.

THE SEIDENBERG SPECTRE STALKS

JTHE PEOPLE, July 31, 1898.]

To THE PEOPLE.—My organization, Cigarpackers' Union 251 of the Cigar-makers' International Union, received in due time the following letter from its sister union, Union No. 141:

union, Union No. 141:

"New York, June 2).

"To the Officers and Members of C. M. I.

"We hereby frequest you to withdraw from all Committees on which he may serve at the present time, one of your members, namely, David S. Heimerdinger, as his services are more detrimental than beneficial to the international organization, wherever he comes in contact with the Bohemian eigarmakers, on account of being not only a seab himself, but also a solicitor of scales, for the firm of Simon Bros, on the Bowery during the years of 1836–1837. And we also ask you not to elect him to any such Committee in future. Should you desire any proof of this fact, we are ready to submit it at any time you may ask.

"Fraternaity yours.
"ANTHONY GELLRICH, "Secretary141."

I need suplement this letter only with

I need suplement this letter only with the reminder that this David Helmerdinger was one of the most active Committee and picket-duty men, together with Isaac Bennett, in the late and latent Seidenberg strike, where the Alliance cigarmakers were by both of them lyingly called scabs, A Member in Good Standing (and don't you forget it) of C. M. 1. U. No. 251. New York, July 23.

DOCUMENT XVI.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

[THE PEOPLE, Nov. 20, 1898.]

Seasion of Nov. 15, with John J. Kinneally in the chair. • • • •

It was decided that the full presentation of the Seidenberg matter appear all in one issue of THE PEOPLE. The matter of the letter by H. Stahl to Union No. 90, which had been published in form of a circular was then taken up. Patrick Murphy introduced the following resolution:

WHERAS, Henry Stahl, a member of this National Executive Committee, wrote, and the state of the second of

mitted the following resolution:

"New York, Sept. 6, 1898.

"National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.:—In consideration, that the Editor of THE PEOPLE is sufficiently informed, that Joe Cohen and Jack Brittan are notorious scabs and scab agents, the N. E. C. declares hereby that the repeated publication of the disputed correspondence in the columns of THE PEOPLE of Sept. 4 is a disgrace and necessitates that the editor in the future avoid actions which kick at organized labor. "Signed:

WHEREAS, In the same letter and circular he adds that his resolution found no support; and that even a proposition requesting the editor of THE PEOPLE to produce proofs "substantiating his standpoint in the Seidenberg strike" was declined and that he (Stahi) is "thus disempowered to officially repudiate such actions and to designate them as what they really are, namely "arbitrary distractions of Labor's movement:"

WHEREAS, As to Cohen and Brittan, the

powered to officially repudiate such actions and to designate them as what they really are, namely "arbitrary distractions of Labor's movement."

WHEREAS, As to Cohen and Brittan, the facts are, to the knowledge of Stahl, just the reverse from what he puts them. The Committee of No. 90 that appeared before this N. E. C., "Stahl being present, were driven from one false statement after another; they first declared Cohen and Brittan to be "notorious scabs and non-union men"; being promity met. by the editor of THE PEOPLE, who showed that Cohen and Brittan were members of the International Cigarmakers' Union, the Committee of No. 90 then declared that Brittan and Cohen were "expelled members"; being again shown that that was false, one of the Committee of No. 90 came forward with the admissions that Brittan and Cohen WERE MOT expelled, but that just then they were "suspended" and that Brittan traveled under a false name; and, finally, being asked what his true name was, the Committee of No. 90 said that he signed himself "jack" Brittan but his real name was "John" Brittan, thus revenling that the Committee of No. 90 edither did not know that "Jack" stands for "John," or that it tried to Impose upon this N. E. C.;

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of the Committee of No. 90. 90, together with the

pose upon this N. E. C.;
WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of
the Committee of No. 90, together with the
subsequent letters from No. 90's Committee, so far from establishing the charges
they brought against Brittan and Cohen,
had a contrary effect, and left a decided
impression upon this N. E. C. that No.
90's Committee sought to deceive this N.
E. C.;

ind a contrary effect, and left a decired impression upon this N. E. C. that No. 100 s Committee sought to deceive this N. E. C.; declining to have the editor of THE PEOPLE furnish it again with the proofs justifying the paper's attitude in the Seidenberg strike, were suppressed in Stahl's circular, and, these reasons were clearly stated to be that this N. E. C. had at several previous meetings heard those proofs to its ample satisfaction, that to go all over again was a waste of time, all the less justifiable seeing that a large amount of correspondence from Sections invalted action, and that if any one member of this N. E. C. wished to have his memory resented, the editor of THE PEOPLE was ready to accommodate him; and WHEREAS, Circulars, such as Stahl's, appeared in the heat of the campaign, and at a time when the enemies of the bona fide labor movement in this city were doing their level best to inject disturbances into our organizations so as to hamper our campaign work; therefore be it.

RESOLVED, That this N. E. C. considers such action on the part of Stahl, a member of this N. E. C., as unworthy; as an attempt on his part to place this N. E. C. and the editor of THE PEOPLE in a false light; and therefore he deserves the censure hereby pronounced upon him.

Stahl raised the objection that the Convenitute has no jurisdiction and that chores.

Stahl raised the objection that the Committee has no jurisdiction and that charges can only be brought before the Section, Objection overruled by the chair; ruling, any pealed from; the chair sustained. After a lengthy debate the resolution was put to a vote and adopted. Mailiel stated that he was in favor of censure, but did not ap-

prove of the resolution as it stands, protested against the resolution as a abstained from voting. Murphy, Sauter, Kinneally and Wherry in fav

(Publication refused as a "rejoinder" National Executive Committee, 8, 1, 18 on Nov. 22 because "all the member of the N. E. C., except Stahl, remembered distinctly that the statement made in said resolution were absoluted in keeping with the facts as the transpired in the session of the N. E. C. where that committee of No. 32 we present. "THE PEOPLE, Nov. 21; be ordered printed by the N. E. C. as one of the documents in the presentation of the Seidenberg affair.]

### · (Verbatim.) TRUTH vs. FICTION.

TRUTH vs. FICTION.

The Resolution of the N. E. C., published in .,The People" of Nov. 20., requests our attention. In order to understand the tendency and character, it is necessary is hear again ,, the other side, "ie, the consistee of Union 10, which is so badly mis represented. And right here be it states that the committee had no reason whatever to try ., to impose upon" or seek ., to so ceive this N. E. C., and did not do so ceive this not the solution of the ceive this N. E. C., and did not do so ceive this not the solution of the did not do so ceive this not the solution do so ceive this ceive this ceive this ceive this ceive

A. NEGENDANK,
H. WOLTER,
EMIL ADAM,
The Committee
New York, Nov. 21, 1868.

[N. B.—The communications of No. 1 Committee are reproduced verbatim in or to avoid the false charge of their be "mutilated" and "rendered ridiculo as A. Groelinger, the Union's Finan Secretary, falsely charged THE PEOP when his communication (Doc. VII.) vedited into English.]

## Trades' and Societies' Calen

Standing advertisements of Trades Unit and other Societies (not exceeding hilnes) will be inserted under this head hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an apportunity of advertising their places a meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRAD AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Dun street, Room 90, New York City. Ge eral Secretary: William L. Brower, Financial Secretary Murphy. Geen Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d as 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Sec-tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 12 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION NEW YORK, Meets at 2:30 every

ECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. County Committee representing the tion meets every Sunday, 10 2 y the hall of Essex County Socialist 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P., Br lyn, Lectures on political, economic social questions at the Clui House, Myrtic avenue, every Sunday even Regular meetings every first and ti Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN UNION), Meetings every Tuesday at a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Yor Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary; Fa

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.
—District I (Hohemian), 331 East 15s
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton attect
meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton attect
in meets at the Clubhouse, 200 Last
street, every Saturday at 730 p.
—District IV meets at 342 West 45
street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tis
Board of Supervisors meets every Tues
day at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avanuat 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS, meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF NEW YORK. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at p. m. Board of Supervisors meets ever Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall Telephone Call: 1751 Spring street.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Hask quarters 79 East 4th street, Meeting every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Conf. Sec y, 70 E. 4th street.

METAL SPINNERS' UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY meets evers see ond and last Friday in the month at \$20 o'clock at

o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d street. SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P.
34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 24 ave
and 149th street. Open every evening.
Regular business meeting every Friday.

### Arteiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the year 1884 by workingmen in the year of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present cusposed of 155 local branches with more that 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in an of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 is the second class. Members belonging the first class are entitled to a sick best fit of \$3.0, for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 another 4) weeks, whether continuous with interruption. Members belonging the second class receive under the ansicreumstances and length of time \$6.00 an \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every members and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of as may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditive. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by workingmen in good health, and men at hering to the above principles are invitry to do so.

Address all communications to HEXEL STAHL, Friancial Secretary, 25-27 34 are nue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit for of the United States of Americs.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

REINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible Hope Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. L.